

## SETTING A TRAP

LORD ROBERTS NOT ASLEEP, THOUGH SEEMINGLY INACTIVE.

He is Said to Have Been Quietly Planning to Embrace the Adventurous Boer Commandos.

EARLY ADVANCE PREDICTED

AN ENCOURAGING MESSAGE TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Little Important News Permitted to Filter Through the Cables from South Africa.

WEPENER HELD BY BRITISH

COLONIALS MAKING A STUBBORN STAND AGAINST THE BOERS.

Methuen Working Eastward and Now Within Eighty Miles of Kroonstad, Steyn's New Capital.

BOERS WORRYING BULLER

THEIR SCOUTS SEEN ON THE FLANK AND REAR OF HIS ARMY.

Lord Roberts Supposed to Have 214,000 Effective Troops, with 12,000 Mounted and Under Orders.

LONDON, April 12, 4:30 a. m.—In a roundabout way London hears that Lord Roberts, when writing to the Prince of Wales at Copenhagen congratulations on his escape from assassination, added two or three hopeful sentences portending an early advance with wide reaching combinations. Quiet assurances are passed around among military men that Lord Roberts is employing his great army effectively, and that the adventurous Boer commandos are likely to be crushed.

Scrapes of news—detail here and another there—have reached England to-night over comparatively idle cables, but they do not illuminate the situation.

The Colonials at Wepener still hold off the Boers.

Lord Methuen has worked eastward until he is within eighty miles of Kroonstad.

Boer scouts have gone around Lady Smith and have appeared at Dewdrop and other places on General Buller's flanks and rear. The officers of Buller's irregular horse estimate the Boers in Natal as 18,000, but these figures are probably excessive, 10,000 being regarded here as the outside number. After General Buller's brigade leaves him General Buller will still have close upon 35,000 men. It is generally assumed that this brigade is going to join Lord Roberts, but its destination is really unknown.

Nothing has been learned regarding the rumor of Colonel Baden-Powell's death.

The Boer note to Portugal regarding the use by the British of the Beria route for the transportation of troops to Rhodesia, may, if the Boers act against Portugal, lead Great Britain to land troops at Lourenco Marques. This possibility has been seriously discussed and is referred to at length in the morning papers to-day.

The work of the Boer peace commissioners has begun. Mr. Fischer has asked Italy to intervene, and the Italian minister of foreign affairs, the Marquis Di Visconti-Venosta, has replied that while he would receive the envoys, the best he could do would be to transmit their proposals to London, thus following the course of the United States.

Sir Alfred Milner, when replying to a deputation of clergymen in Cape Town yesterday (Thursday) said: "Never again must be the motto of all thinking and humane men, but not from lust of conquest or a desire to trample on the gallant, if misguided. There must be no compromise or patch work in the settlement, and no opportunity for misunderstanding, intrigue, the revival of impossible ambitions, or the accumulation of enormous armaments. The British will no longer tolerate a system of mutual antagonistic political systems in a country which nature and history have declared to be one." In these absolute utterances of Sir Alfred Milner he speaks for the imperial government.

It is calculated that Lord Roberts now has 214,000 effective troops, with 12,000 more mounted, or under orders. The War Office has instructed officers not to take any more expanding bullets to Africa for revolvers. The seventh month of the war is beginning with Easteride and the morning paper editorials expatiate upon the need of solvency.

BREACH OF NEUTRALITY.

A German View of the Crossing of Portuguese Territory by British.

BERLIN, April 12.—In the forthcoming number of Nation, Professor Von Bar, of the University of Goettingen, will discuss the international law aspect of the transportation of British troops through Portuguese territory and the action of Lord Roberts in requesting the Boers of the Free State to take an oath not to participate in further hostilities against England. He considers the former a serious breach of neutrality. The authorities whom he cites, including American and English jurists, are unanimously opposed to such proceedings where a previous treaty providing for it does not exist. Where such a treaty does exist the authorities are divided, but Professor Von Bar contends that such a treaty cannot be universally accepted as a principle of international law. He conjectures that the Anglo-Portuguese treaty contemplates only troops to be used against negro tribes and is, therefore, inapplicable to the Transvaal. He cites the case of Belgium and Switzerland which, in 1870, refused to permit the move-

## STRIKE IS ON

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS ON TWO SOUTHLAND RAILWAYS QUIT.

Employees of the Southern and the Alabama Great Southern Lines Are Ordered Out by Mr. Powell.

MANY KEYS NOT CLICKING

STRIKERS SAY 90 PER CENT. OF THE MEN HAVE STOPPED WORK.

While Railway Official Assert that but 10 Per Cent. Have Obeyed the Order to Strike.

STATEMENT OF GRIEVANCES

OFFICIALS OF THE ROADS CONFIDENT OF SECURING NEW MEN.

Passenger Trains Running on Schedule Time, but Freight at a Standstill—Other Labor News.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 12.—The threatening trouble of the telegraphers and other station employees of the Southern Railway and the Alabama Great Southern Railway, which has been pending for several months, came to a main grievance. Hearings were held to-day by President Powell, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, called on the telegraphers to quit work. The trouble commenced early last fall, when the telegraphers of each division appointed a committee to go before the division superintendents and ask for a settlement of certain grievances. However, they were refused them and an appeal was made to General Superintendent Barrett, at Washington, and later to Vice President and General Manager Gannon. The officers of the order state that no satisfaction was received from these officers and the grievances were finally taken to President Spencer, whose secretary said the president was too ill to consider the matter at this time.

President Powell says the committee men selected to represent the men have been dismissed to the number of more than twenty and that dozens of members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers have been discharged because of their membership. He says the last communication to the officials of the company contained an offer to arbitrate the differences. The Southern has about 1,200 telegraphers and station employees.

In a statement which President Powell has issued, he says: "In accordance with the constitution of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, I hereby approve a strike of the lines of the Southern and the Alabama Great Southern railways, effective 11 a. m., April 12, all efforts to effect an amicable settlement of the difficulties having failed. Six hundred and eighty-five telegraphers and other station employees voted in favor of the strike. The Southern Railway members will stand by the order. The strike was inaugurated for the following purposes: To secure reinstatement of its members who were discharged by the Southern Railway; for the right to be heard through committees in the adjustment of individual grievances; for a set of rules and rates of pay to govern telegraphers, dispatchers, agents and other station employees in their employment, discipline, etc.; twelve consecutive hours work per day where one or two telegraphers are employed, including one consecutive hour for dinner; ten consecutive hours, including meal hour, in all relay dispatchers' offices and offices where more than two telegraphers are employed; eight consecutive hours for train dispatchers; pay for overtime; to abolish the practice of compelling agents to load cotton and the performance of other menial labor. A minimum wage scale of \$15 and \$50 per month for operators and \$25 for dispatchers; fair and equitable rules regarding promotion."

In the Atlanta office of the Southern Railway, while President Powell, of the O. R. T., says 90 per cent. of them are out. There has been considerable delay to both passenger and freight traffic, but the effect of the walkout is not yet known to the extent which would warrant an assertion as to the situation.

In Atlanta ten men quit, but their places were filled. General Superintendent Thompson, of the Southern, says the following on all divisions centering here are at work. No serious delay, he said, has been caused excepting in the cases of the Washington limited, due here at 4 p. m., and a local passenger which left this morning for Richmond. The Washington limited arrived four hours and a half late and the Richmond four was taken up near Corvella, Ga., by the vesicle, which left here for Washington at noon.

President Powell gave out the following statement late to-night: "Reports from every division of the Southern Railway show that the entire system with the exception of the Louisville branch is tied up completely so far as freight trains are concerned and all passenger trains are from three to seven hours late and are making very slow time. Our members at the Birmingham, Knoxville, Charlotte, Danville Chattanooga, Asheville, Washington, Columbia, Raleigh and Lynchburg divisions view that the condition of affairs is very encouraging to the men and that fully 90 per cent. of the telegraphers and dispatchers are on strike. On the Alabama Great Southern every man struck except one north of Birmingham. The road from Birmingham to Meridian is completely tied up. One freight train has been standing ten miles from Birmingham since 10 o'clock this morning. I am in a position to state positively that more than 90 per cent. of the telegraphers quit work, the claims of the Southern, said the dispatchers. The operators made these propositions:

"The river 'combine' agrees to pay 15 cents more per day for drivers than even the scale calls for; the rail 'combine' agrees to take up all the differences at the various mines on the outside day wage proposition and make an adjustment. The officials of the Southern, anticipating the

strike, gave orders several days ago that in a few days, the Southern Railway and the Alabama Great Southern Railway would be held up by the card schedules. This bears out Mr. Powell's assertion that freight traffic is completely tied up and explains the delay to passenger trains.

No Responses to Calls.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 12.—The strike of telegraph operators on the Alabama Great Southern and Memphis divisions of the Southern Railway is complete to-night. No response could be obtained to calls for any station along the line and the Order of Railway Telegraphers' officers state that all the men, with one or two exceptions, are out. The seven Chattanooga operators went out. Officials of the Southern here to-night state that they will be able to supply the places of the strikers in a few days. Memphis passenger trains will run on schedule time, with here and there an operator from among the officials. Freight traffic is already beginning to congest here, as no trains have been sent out this afternoon. On the Georgia division and on the main Knoxville line of the road very few operators remain.

Only Fifty-Two Went Out.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 12.—General Superintendent J. H. Barrett, of the Southern Railway, who is in this city to-night, says there are to-night only fifty-two telegraphers on strike on the entire Southern system, the number out on each division being as follows: Knoxville, 14; Charlotte, 6; Asheville, 6; Atlanta, 8 or 10; Richmond, 1; Memphis, 1; Birmingham, 5; Macon, 5. Other divisions have none out. He says that the trains are all running on time without interference, and that he has 225 telegraph operators in reserve to fill vacancies that might occur. The Southern officials at Macon say that only three operators are out on the division between Atlanta and Macon. The telegraphers however claim that a majority on the division have gone out.

May Strike on the Q. & C.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 12.—Information was given to-night by railroad officials and partially confirmed by representatives of Order of Telegraphers that the operators on the Cincinnati Southern (Queen & Crescent) will be ordered out on strike to-morrow. The Queen & Crescent occupies the same relative position to the Southern Railway as does the Alabama Great Southern. Samuel Spencer being its president and in control of the road. In Chattanooga several offices were jointly manned by the Queen & Crescent and Southern operators who have already gone out.

Drew a Pistol on a Mob.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 12.—At Selma a Southern Railway wire was cut or grounded to-day. A mob gathered at the Southern's depot there and attempted to take a telegrapher who is not a striker from an engine. The telegrapher drew a pistol and drove the mob off. Then the station was locked and it is charged that this was done by the sympathizers of the strikers. The Southern is carrying one operator on the engine of every moving train.

Backed by Other Telegraphers.

MERIDIAN, Miss., April 12.—The telegraph operators of the Southern Railway and the Alabama Great Southern Railway walked out to-day. They are backed up by all other railroad telegraphers in the city, who refuse to handle Southern and Alabama Great Southern business, and all trains are tied up except on time-car schedules.

LABOR RIOT AT CHICAGO.

Serious Trouble Averted by Prompt Action of Police.

CHICAGO, April 12.—A riot between union and nonunion men in front of the Merchants' Loan and Trust building, Adams and Clark streets, this evening, would have assumed grave proportions and probably resulted seriously for the timely arrival of three patrol wagons filled with police officers, who had been summoned to the scene by riot calls. The trouble was incited by strikers, who attacked a number of nonunion men, as the latter were leaving the building shortly after 6 o'clock, for their homes. Superintendent T. R. Tinsley, who had charge of the architecture work in the building, was assaulted by two of the strikers, and sustained slight injuries about the head. John Keely, a laborer, was taken into custody and later taken to the Harrison-street police station, where charges of disorderly conduct were preferred against him.

Trouble had been brewing at the new structure all day and for this reason six extra police officers were sent to guard the nonunion men as they left work for their homes. The officers had arrived at the structure and were on patrol. They had not been made aware of the fact that the men had quit work and the first intimation they had of trouble was when a crowd of strikers surrounded a number of nonunion men, who had left the building, and several fights had begun. The officers rushed up to the throng, but the strikers had increased in numbers to nearly a hundred strong, and fearing more serious trouble, riot calls were sent in to the Harrison, Central and Desplaines-street police stations. The arrival of these officers dispersed the crowds.

Gompers Urges Eight-Hour Work Day

WASHINGTON, April 12.—President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, made an extended argument before the House committee on labor to-day in support of the proposed eight-hour law. Mr. Gompers said the movement had secured some measure of success in the States and municipalities and it was desired to have the government recognize it by the enactment of the present measure. Through some mysterious means, he said, the words "upon public works" were put into the federal eight-hour law of 1896, thus confining it to narrow limits and robbing it of the value that it advocates expected. The present bill, he said, the result of five years of thorough study and effort. He urged that the reduction of the hours of labor was demanded by every interest of the government, which should be as much concerned in the physical and mental strength of the workmen as in the tensile strength of the steel and armor furnished to it. Mr. Gompers also presented a number of letters and statements showing the widespread interest in labor circles on the subject.

Propositions from Mine Operators.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 12.—The district coal miners' convention, called to consider the strike, met here at 10 o'clock, with over one hundred delegates present. The operators made these propositions: "The river 'combine' agrees to pay 15 cents more per day for drivers than even the scale calls for; the rail 'combine' agrees to take up all the differences at the various mines on the outside day wage proposition and make an adjustment. The officials of the Southern, anticipating the

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

## MEETS HANNA

CHAIRMAN HERLYN CONFERS WITH HIS PARTY'S CHIEF MANAGER.

Tells Him About the Work in Indiana and Is Complimented by the Republican National Chairman.

LOVE FEASTS A GOOD THING

AND HANNA MAY URGE OTHERS TO FOLLOW THIS STATE'S LEAD.

Indiana Delegation in Congress Not Worrying About the Chairmanship of the State Convention.

MR. FAIRBANKS WILL NOT ACT

AND SENATOR BEVERIDGE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO ATTEND.

Platform and Ticket of Oregon Republicans—Ohioans for McKinley—New Mate for Bryan.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Chairman Herlyn, of the Indiana Republican State central committee, held a long conference to-day with Mr. Hanna, chairman of the national committee, over the Indiana situation. Mr. Herlyn made a comprehensive report of Indiana conditions, going with great detail into a description of the work of organization already done and outlining plans for future operations. The national chairman complimented Mr. Herlyn and through him the Republicans of Indiana for the thoroughness of the organization already perfected and for the plan for the future. The good results of the district love feasts were especially gratifying to Mr. Hanna, and the Indiana idea is likely to be introduced into other States as an effective method of arousing political interest and of getting the working members of the party together in harmony of action. Mr. Herlyn was asked for suggestions by the national chairman, and the two men had a prolonged interchange of views, which will be continued at another conference to-morrow.

During the day and evening Mr. Herlyn met the members of the Republican delegation from Indiana and exchanged the political and social compliments of the season. He dined with Senator Fairbanks.

Mr. Herlyn will leave for home to-morrow afternoon.

Chairman Herlyn's visit to Washington gave rise to a crop of absurd rumors, chief among which was the report that he came here to fix up the chairmanship of the State convention with the Republican delegation. If there is any one thing the Republican congressmen from Indiana are steering clear of it is the chairmanship of the State convention.

Senator Fairbanks clear through the list every member of the delegation has friends who are earnestly advocating the cause of different candidates for convention favor in one or another shape, and they find this a most excellent opportunity for attending strictly to their own affairs and not mixing in the business of other people. There is no disposition in Washington to make advance arrangements for the conduct of the Republican State convention. The delegation has a keen appreciation of the fact that the Indiana convention needs no advice from outsiders. There will be no attempt at dictation in the proceedings of next week's assembly from this end of the line. At the same time several of the men who represent Indiana in Congress will take the liberty of going to the State capital during the convention period, pursuant to an old established custom. They find these occasions pleasant in many ways. Senator Fairbanks expects to be in Indianapolis on Monday. He has indicated very plainly in response to many letters, telegrams and personal solicitations, that he will not act as chairman of the convention, but as his presence on the scene is urgently asked he will be there if the press of public business in Congress will permit.

Senator Beveridge, it is understood, will be prevented from attending the convention on account of the precarious condition of his wife's health.

OREGON REPUBLICANS.

State Ticket Electors and Delegates Chosen, and Platform Adopted.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 12.—The Republican state convention to-day endorsed the gold standard legislation of the present Congress and President McKinley's administration in the Philippines. The following list was nominated: Justice of the Supreme Court, C. E. Wolverton, renominated; food and dairy commissioner, J. W. Bailey, renominated; presidential electors, O. F. Paxton, J. C. Fullerton, W. J. Furness and Tilman Ford; delegates to the national convention, H. E. Ankeny, J. D. Daly, Wallace McCamant and H. P. Kuck. The delegates to the national convention were not instructed.

The platform commends the Republican Congress for its recent legislation making the gold standard a part of the statutory laws of the land and says: "So long as either of our great political parties advocates the free coinage of silver the maintenance of the gold standard is the most important political issue, affecting as it does the value of the farmer's crops and the laborer's wages."

On the question of expansion the platform says: "We endorse the policy of the administration in securing the Philippine Islands, suppressing the insurrection there and demand that they shall be retained as American territory. We regard trade with the Orient as one of the great sources of our national wealth in the future and an open door in China as an important aid to the growth of our trade in the Orient. We recommend the successful efforts of the present administration, especially of the secretary of state, to secure by treaty with the several European powers the right to the free introduction of American goods into that great empire."

The resolutions favor the immediate construction of the Nicaraguan canal under governmental control.

A resolution was adopted favoring the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people and instructing

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

## IT IS NOW LAW

PORTO RICAN BILL SIGNED LAST NIGHT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. McKinley's Signature Attached in the Presence of Secretary of War Root and Mr. Cortelyou.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW ACT

TEXT OF THE SECTION RELATING TO DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

Summary of the Sections Providing for the Establishment of Civil Government.

CHARLES H. ALLEN HONORED

OFFERED THE GOVERNORSHIP AT A SALARY OF \$8,000 A YEAR.

Now Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a Position Which He Has Filled with Much Credit.

HE WILL PROBABLY ACCEPT

AND START FOR SAN JUAN POSSIBLY ON SATURDAY OF THIS WEEK.

Intimation that He Will Be Tendered the Naval Portfolio if McKinley Is Re-Elected This Fall.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The President at 7 o'clock this evening signed the Porto Rican tariff and civil government bill.

Only Secretary Root and Mr. Cortelyou, the assistant secretary to the President, were present when the bill became a law. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen was tendered the civil governorship of the island.

Following is a summary of the provisions of the Porto Rican bill, which become a law when signed by the President to-night: It applies to the island of Porto Rico and to the adjacent islands lying east of the seventy-fourth meridian, which are designated Porto Rico.

From the date of the passage of the act the same customs duties are levied on all goods entering Porto Rico from foreign countries as are levied on the same goods entering the United States, save that coffee, which has free entry into the United States, is to pay a duty of 5 cents a pound on entering Porto Rico.

Scientific, literary and artistic works and books and pamphlets printed in the English language may enter Porto Rico free of duty.

The tariff section of the bill relating to duties between the United States and Porto Rico is as follows:

"That on and after the passage of this act all merchandise coming into the United States from Porto Rico and coming into Porto Rico from the United States shall be entered at the several ports of entry on payment of the duties and taxes which are required to be levied, collected and paid on like articles of merchandise imported from the United States and articles entered thereon on articles of merchandise of Porto Rican manufacture coming into the United States and withdrawn for consumption or sale on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States on such merchandise, and in case of domestic manufacture, such tax to be paid by internal revenue stamp or revenue duty passed to notify the President of the entry of said merchandise into the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of dutiable manufacture, excepting into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, on payment of